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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they was in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

_____ England's Monroe Doctcine. It is but a few weeks since we were trustworthy, that the British Govern-Germany in the construction of a railway from Konia, on the eastern verge of Asia Minor, to Mosul, and from that inland entrepôt of the trade of the Near East southward to Bagdad and Bassorah. As even the last-named city, however, is now at some distance from the sea, it was taken for granted that the some point, like Koweit, on the Persian Gulf. The latest news is that Great Britain has not only declined to cooperate with Germany in the construction of the projected railway, but has determined not to permit the creation of a naval station or fortified seaport on the

Persian Gulf by any European Power. Nothing, indeed, could be more unequivocal and peremptory than the anon this subject. Speaking in the House of Lords, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs served notice upon all European countries that the British nation would view the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port on the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, and that Great Britain would certainly resist it with all the means at its disposal. The warning, of course, is addressed not only to Germany, with regard to Koweit or any other possible terminus of the Euphrates-Tigris Valley railway, but also to Russia with reference to the contemplated extension of her Trans-Caspian line to Bundar Abbas, a port on the northern coast of the Strait of Oman, through which the Persian Gulf is connected with the Indian Ocean. It was needless for Lord LANSDOWNE to say, what is self-evident, that the position taken with regard to the Persian Gulf would be maintained, a fortiori, with reference to the seacoast, belonging partly to Persia and partly to Beluchistan, which stretches from Bundar Abbas in the west to the southeastern corner of British India. It was not at bottom a humanitary

motive, but the instinct of self-preservation which impelled us in 1823 to proclaim the Monroe Doctrine. It is precisely the same instinct which has prompted Great Britain, speaking through her Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to warn off Germany and Russia from the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. To permit a fortified naval station to be established by Germany at Koweit or elsewhere on the Persian Gulf-or by Russia at Bundar Abbas or at any point of the Anglo-Indian Government, to whole generation past calls its proposal. which the absolute control of the Suez route to Europe is a matter of transcendent moment. Nav. even communications with England by way of the Cape of Good Hope might be seriously threatened by hostile squadrons issuing from naval strongholds on the northern coast of the Indian Ocean. At present the Suez route is secure, for England is mistress of the Red Sea and protectress of Zanzibar, of Aden and of Oman. But for the possession of Madagascar by France the Cape route also would be to endanger her control of those indispensable avenues of communication with her vast Indian dependency, by allowing either Germany or Russia to establish naval stations on their flank?

If we had sound reasons for proclaiming the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. Great Britain is even more justified to-day, if she wishes to keep her Indian Empire, in forbidding the creation of naval fortresses by any European Power on the Persian Gulf or on the Indian Ocean.

The Census Office Cotton Report. The final statistics of cotton production issued this week from the Census Office at Washington are the same as those in its oreliminary report of April 1, showing that nothing has occurred since then to cause their modification. The cotton prop grown in 1902 is estimated at 10,588,-250 bales, of ordinary weight, counting round bales as half bales, and not including linters-estimated at 196,223 baleswhich should be added to make out the commercial crop.

The statistical division of the Department of Agriculture has estimated the erop grown in 1902 at 10,417,000 bales, or only 171,250 bales less than the Census party was most inflamed, however, by a Office. This places these two Government offices not far apart in their cotton rop estimates, and it seems to warrant | Milwaukee diocese, entreating it "to grant a good measure of confidence that the amount of cotton produced that year did not exceed 10,600,000 bales, and that the which shall imply an organic relation and commercial crop, including linters for the season of 1902-03, should be approxmately 10,800,000 bales.

It will take several seasons more before the trade is willing to accept in full con- indicative of the separate branch of the idence the calculations of the Census Catholic Church in distinction from the Office, which has for the last four years 'Roman' or 'Greek' communions. entered upon a new system of counting which also officially use the term 'Caththe cotton crop at the ginneries. For olic." so that " there would then be at 1901 it gave the amount of cotton grown work in this country bodies of Christians it 9,582,520 bales, an estimate proved to calling themselves Roman Catholics, be about 1,000,000 short of the actual Greek Catholics, Old Catholics, and production, while for 1900 its count was | American Catholics; representing, indeed, only about 400,000 bales less, and for 1899 sundered and sometimes antagonistic t overcounted the crop by about 300,000 communions, but each alike claiming pales, according to the estimates of the organic relationship to the Holy Catholic Church of the creeds and of history."

New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The Census Office has pinned its faith wholly on the count of the number of neries and the returns made by the cotton oil mills of the amount of linters produced | this Church into consideration, to ascer- | natural abilities to be about the same."

The indicated commercial crop for the Church people in general concerning it the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, least should be protected.

current season, according to the Census Office, about 10,800,000 bales, will scarcely be accepted by the trade as the probable outcome when the returns are made out on the 1st of next September. The prospective commercial crop is certainly 11,000,000 bales, if not 11,250,000 bales, unless the receipts as compared with last year should fall off very materially during the coming months, of which there is no symptom.

it wishes substituted therefor.'

strength greatly during recent years.

Some of the most prosperous Episcopal

parishes of New York and other cities

are the most extreme in their Ritual-

ism, but obviously there remains an even

more powerful Protestant sentiment

in the Church. As Prof. NASH of the

Episcopal Theological School at Cam-

bridge expressed it in a recent discus-

sion of the subject by the Episcopalian

Club of Boston, the word " Protestant"

should be retained, "because it lays

emphasis on the right to think, on the

sacredness of reason, on the high calling

of free, fearless, reverent, scientific

study." The Bishop of Louisiana, in

the subject, expressed an opinion prob-

ably more general among Episcopalians,

in deprecating agitation and saying that

the time for a change would come only

when it " could be brought about with-

out serious division in the Church and

Such unanimity does not yet appear,

but, instead, division, controversy and

even acrimony. The demand for a

change, proceeding, as it does, from

bitter revolt against Protestantism, has

aroused the Protestant spirit which still

pervades the Episcopal Church to vio-

lent opposition, among the laity, more

especially. In the Mississippi dio-

cese, for example, the laity were ve-

hemently and almost solidly against it.

many as four-fifths were of the same

mind, in Pennsylvania more than three-

fourths, and in Washington the vast

preponderance of lay sentiment was

he same. As we have said, therefore, it

may be assumed that when the General

Convention meets at Boston in October

of next year it will take no action favor-

able to " a correction of the name " of

Mr. Crane of Chicago.

The Hon. R. T. CRANE, " the millionaire

manufacturer " of Chicago, is highly

satisfied with himself and deeply dissatis-

fied with the colleges. He has been in-

vestigating their effect upon such of their

graduates as go into business and he has

published the result of his investigations

in a work concisely entitled " The Utility

of an Academic or Collegiate Education

for Young Men Who Have to Earn Their

Own Living and Who Expect to Pursue

a Commercial Life." The second edition

of this book has appeared, a fact which

speaks well for public curiosity. Mr.

CRANE is an investigator of an interest-

ing, although by no means a novel, kind.

He seems to have started with a firm

belief that college men in business are

hurt and not helped by their education.

He made inquiries. He collected evi-

dence. If the answers were not satis-

factory, he discredited his own witnesses.

When he marshals his facts, he knocks

that he has given up to business talents

that would have made him memorable

He sent a series of questions to nine-

teen college presidents. This was a

waste of their time and his postage

stamps. He drives these witnesses out

of the box. They have a bias. Their

testimony has no scientific value. He

took the trouble to write to 1,593 college

graduates, 555 of whom replied. A ma-

jority of the answers was favorable to

the colleges. These answers were se-

verely discarded by Mr. CRANE. He is

sure that college loyalty prompted them

that out of love to dear old What-do-you-

call-it the young gentlemen in sheep-

So prejudice and prepossession were

eliminated. There remained one im-

partial jury, one tribunal of the naked

truth. To divers important corpora-

tions, firms and individuals, Mr. CRANE

" Have you any college men among your en

" If so, what proportion are they of your entire

orce of the same class or of all classes of help in

" In selecting help do you give preference to col-

" Is it your experience that college men exhibit

greater mental ability, greater capability of ad-

rancement and are they generally of better char-

Most of these employers declared their

belief that a college education is valua-

mere general and valueless expression of

opinion, a complimentary mention, so

employment accordingly? Yet many of

the employers admit a preference for

men who have grown up in the business.

This is a powerful argument. It amounts

substantially to this: If a college educa-

tion is useful in business, why don't

ble. Mr. CRANE holds that this was a

acter than persons of about the same calibre who

which such persons would likely be utilized?

sent this examination paper:

ege mer or do you avoid them?

have no college education?"

ployees?

skins " stretched their consciences."

as a lawyer, logician or man of science.

the Protestant Episcopal Church.

with virtual unanimity."

addressing his diocesan convention on

In some respects, the most important part of the late Census Office report, in its economic relations to the cottonproducing and industrial interests of the South, is that regarding the rapid development of the cottonseed oil industry. The utilization of cottonseed for industrial purposes has done more for the enrichment of the planter than anyinformed by telegrams, apparently thing else that has contributed to his material welfare. It has placed him in ment was disposed to cooperate with an independent position, so that he can afford to grow cotton and sell it at cost, relying on the seed of his crop for his profit. His seed by-product has become a potent factor in the economy of his vocation. The 196,223 bales of linters reported by the Census Office means the product of 4,270,000 tons of seed, which, at \$13 per ton-the price in southern terminus of the line would be bulk at New Orleans-represents a value of \$55,510,000, equivalent to fully one cent a pound of lint in a crop of 10,600,000 bales. This amount is a direct addition to the income of the planter, or an actual gain, which not many years ago was not thought of, as the seed was regarded as valueless except for manure, even if saved for this purpose.

To the South this gain means much more, as all of this seed is crushed in the nouncement made by Lord LANSDOWNE | oil mills of that region, adding nearly 50 per cent. to its value, and bringing the total cost of seed and manufactured products to about \$83,000,000, practically all of which goes directly into the pockets of Southern planters and wage earners. There is even a greater potentiality in the cottonseed oil industry than is here represented, for it is not yet fully developed. With an 11,500,000bale crop, the product value may be easily brought to \$100,000,000.

The Name of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It is significant that, on Wednesday the conventions of two important dioceses of the Episcopal Church, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, voted by a large majority against the proposal to change its present official designation, the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." On Thursday, the diocese of Washington expressed the same sentiment not less emphatically. Two weeks ago the Louisiana diocese voted it " inexpedient to take any action relative to a change of name." Mississippi was stoutly n opposition, so far as concerned the laity, though, last Thursday, the Florida diocese favored a change to " the American Catholic Church " by a vote of 22 to 17.

These declarations, made in response to an invitation to every diocese for an expression of opinion on the subject, are of the nature of recommendations simply, but they may be taken as a sure indication that the next General Convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held at Boston in October of next year, will not provide for "a correction of the between that seaport and Kurrachee- name," as the party in the Church which on the head those that have the bad taste would be an act of suicide on the part has been agitating for the change for a This agitation may be said to have been

a logical consequence of the Oxford or Tractarian movement, which began in a conference of certain Anglican clergymen in 1833, conspicuous among whom were KEBLE, PUSEY and JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, afterward a Cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church, to which he passed over twelve years later. Thus began the movement now known as Ritualism, or Anglo-Catholicism, an agitation in the Episcopal Church which was never so active and so enthusiasticsafe. How can England be expected ally aggressive as it is at the present time. The demand for " correction of the name" proceeds from deep-rooted and ineradicable opposition to the term " Protestant" in the very large party which contends that the Episcopal Church is a true historical branch of the Catholic Church and a custodian and guardian of

> Catholic doctrine and practice. As early as 1844 a resolution introduced into the General Convention in declaration of " the Protestant character of our Church "encountered so much objection that it was indefinitely postponed. Twenty years before, in an Episcopal paper, Dr. Doane, afterward Bishop of New Jersey, and father of the present Bishop of Albany, proclaimed that " the Church in which we worship is, whatever others may be, a sound member of that Holy Catholic Church of which Jesus CHRIST is the head." The subject continued under discussion for many years thereafter, but only among comparatively few Episcopalians, till, finally, in 1977, the " High Church " diocese of Wisconsin petitioned the General Convention for a " reconsideration of the legal name." The agitation which has now become so intense among the " Catholic ' memorial to the last General Convention, at San Francisco, in 1901, from the relief by selecting in place of the title 'Protestant Episcopal Church' a name connection between this Church and the

This memorial led to the appointment

tain, so far as possible, the mind of

business men prefer a green hand just out of college to a man who has been historic Catholic Church of the Christian trained in the business? ages." It asked for the adoption of Here is an illustration of Mr. CRANE's method. Mr. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH the American Catholic Church," " as writes: " I do not think you can get too much education in life"; but he admits employ is very small. Whereupon Mr. CRANE cries triumphantly:

" He does not give such men preference when selecting help, therefore his preference for college education falls flat."

Mr. CRANE does not stop to consider how small the percentage of college men is and how small a percentage of that their game, the menhaden, through percentage goes into business. Mr. sparkling acres of which the bay boat-MACVEAGH'S opinion, whether we accept | men used to sail, have been thinned down it or reject it, is not extravagant. "I to little schools far spart, and appearing of a joint commission of Bishops, clergy- hardly think," he says, "that college at rare intervals. pales ginned at public and private gin- men and laymen, five each, " to take the graduates show greater mental ability, All this is the result of wanton destruc-

and to make a report to the next General goes to the root of the whole matter in saying generally that a young man Convention." Last October this comcannot get too much education. mittee asked the convention of each ELBRIDGE G. KEITH, who is not a college diocese "whether it does or does not man, thinks that " a college man shows desire " a change in the name at this time, and, "if it does so desire, what name himself more proficient in solving problems that require judgment than a young The expressions unfavorable to a man who has not had the mental trainchange from the important dioceses ing that a college course gives"; and he adds what is now a matter of common to which we have referred, seem to be knowledge that " there is a growing desymptomatic of the prevailing sentiment mand for college graduates throughout of Episcopalians. Undoubtedly, the Catholic " movement has grown in

the country." As regards business, his observation "would bear out the conclusion that the college graduates show the greater proficiency. We are not going to try to pluck any new corn out of these old fields: and we have no profound veneration for the colleges. But surely education, acquired somehow and somewhere, is or should be a benefit to a man; and surely business men will not be especially flattered by the efforts of Mr. CRANE of Chicago to show that a college education handicaps a business man. Even at a college something may be learned. Reduced to its lowest terms the theory of Mr. Chane of Chicago would mean that education and business are natural enemies. In kindness to him, however, we will give his theory in his own words:

" I take the ground that a young man who goes to college not only is not benefited by it, after spending seven years in time and \$10,000 to \$12,000 in money, but is most decidedly and positively injured by the college, since he comes out so concelled that he is at a great disadvantage in getting into business, and it takes years, and sometimes a lifetime, o get his head back to a normal size."

Megalomania or megalocephaly is bred by many causes and common to the Town as to the Gown. Admit that some college men are pleased with themselves because they have "gone through college. Mr. CRANE of Chicago is pleased with himself because he hasn't. Honors and the " big head " seem to be distributed In New Jersey, out of 71 lay votes, as evenly.

The City's Waste.

Commissioner WOODBURY'S experiments to determine the commercial practicability of utilizing a great part of the city's waste products for the generation of power seem to have demonstrated that the refuse can be used as fuel at an economical cost and without offence. The circumstance that the experiments have been going on for a month without discovery, because of any offensive gases released by them, suggests that perfect combustion is secured by his method, and, accordingly, an important advance has been made in the solution of the problem of the

treatment of the city waste. The evidence seems to be conclusive that the heat produced by the burning material can be utilized with ease. Moreover, the furnace chambers and boiler setting of the incinerating plant are not complicated, and, of course, the fuel supply increases steadily and rapidly with the growth of the town. It may be assumed that the individuals and corporations engaged in the business of the generation of power will be quick to avail themselves of the opportunity to lessen its cost which will be offered by the successful introduction of this new method of treating the city's waste.

Major WOODBURY, it is only just to record, has improved his department to disagree with him. Successful as his has introduced new and efficient methods career has been, we cannot but regret of cleaning the streets and of gathering waste products and disposing of them in sanitary and useful ways; and, throughout, his course has been marked by scientific ability of so high an order that we hope that in his present experiments he will receive hearty and intelligent assistance from the municipal administration, to whose credit he has contributed so much.

Fishing and Fish.

This, the 10th of May, under unwritten law, is the grand opening day of the competition among the anglers hereabouts for the honor of catching the first weakfish. Some stubborn still fisher may possibly win the prize, though the chances are against him. The season is backward, so the long procession of fish from southern waters is sluggish, and the weakfish captured to-day, assuming the capture to be within the reach of a east, must be a scout.

Unfortunately, the pound nets will soon be all down and in full blast, and their numbers on the New Jersey coast are expected to be even larger than they were last year. The fish procession from the south comes here in the spawning season, that is to say from the middle of May to the middle of June, and that procession passes close to shore, within easy reach of the far outstretching pounds lined along the coast, and so close together that they have been likened to the rungs of an endless ladder. Of course the business gives employment to many people, but those same people could find at least as profitable employto speak. If employers do believe in ment with fykes, seines, lines and hooks college education, why don't they prefer as they can get from the labor attending college men to all others and give them pound-net fishing, and the fish which they would send to the markets would be in far better condition than the fish that get there under the present system. Moreover, the same deserving people will before long be completely put out of business by the pounds. The run of fish along the coast will be stopped.

To some people this may look very much like exaggeration. But let us see. Kingfish used to be abundant in our waters some years ago. A kingfish now is a curiosity here. Striped bass used to be taken in immense numbers in the that the proportion of college men in his upper and lower bays. Now they are scarce, indeed; in fact so scarce that only the most hopeful and persistent anglers ever cast or troll for them. The bluefish that used to swarm in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook and in the Raritan Bay have paid only few and flying visits to those grounds of late years; and even

whole subject of a change of name of only more mental discipline, supposing tion following in the wake of greed. The sea is wide, but the bays where the spawn-Mr. MARVIN HUGHITT, president of ing grounds lie are narrow. They at

THE PRESIDENT'S NAME. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt Closes the

Discussion. To the Editon of The Sux-Sir: My atletter by Mr Richard F Mayne, chairman ent reading and speech culture, New York State Teachers Association, calling the President to account for his pronunciation of his own name, and closing with the simple somewhat supercilious question. "What is here to justify him in his endeavor to perbetuste a practice against which are set the principles of usage?" It is rather a dangerous proceeding to as-

sume that a man does not know how to pronounce his can name, and the writer attempts not only to criticise but to dictate may find himself in that unhappy position in which "angels fear to tread," even if he be chairman of reading and speech culture. A little culture and even less reading would that there is no analogy or usage of pronuncia-tion according to spelling in the English lan-guage. The chairman's own name might have suggested that much to him. I presume he calls himself "Main." How dare he do so according to analogy and enduring mode? What is he doing with that inappropriate "y" and superfluous "e?" Hereafter he must call himself "May-why-nee" or suffer the punish-ment of the inconsistent. ment of the inconsistent.

While his mind, which I suppose he spells "mynd," as on the subject—If, indeed, it bothers him at all—he might pause to think how some sounds are produced by English letters. Above all the sound "oo" or "ue." "To do this he may have to feel blue before I get through, and you may find him in a slew, too."

And still the wonder grew
That one small head could muddle all he knew.

Pardon me for writing all this nonsense.

My only excuse is that I could write so much more of it, and dictation about the pronunciation of one's own name justifies reprisals. You should thank me that I have so much self-restraint. The ancestors of the wife of the President spelled their name "Quereau." I leave your critical correspondent to worry out how he would pronounce that. The great-grandfather cut the Gordian knot by writing it "Carow." But, as there are readers of your paper who are justifiably anxious to know the proper pronunciation of the President's name. I will explain that it is Dutch. Now, I do not insist that the Dutch language is inherently superior to the English. That might be as offensive to some of my fellow citizens as criticising their right to their own patronymics, but that language possesses at least one advantage—it has a positive prenunciation. In English when we try to distinguish the long from the short "o" we get into trouble In Dutch they do not. The double "o" is simply a long "o." The word "Roos" means rose and is pronounced in identically the same way under all circumstances and in all combinations. So the first syllable of the President's name is "Rose," pure and simple.

But the following "e," like the short German "e," or like the silent French "e," when read in poetry is slirhly aspirated. An English analogy is the word "the," a word that our chairman must have come across in his "reading and speech culture." It is not pronounced at all as it is spelt, not like "thee," but with a sort of "th" and a breath stopped by the ton the contrary.

Robert B. Roosevelt."

New Yoek, May 8.

Always Heard It "Rooze-velt." And still the wonder grew. That one small head could muddle all he knew.

Always Heard It "Rooze-velt." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am inter sted in the question, pending in THE SUN, as to ested in the question, pending in The Sus, as to the correct pronunciation of the name Roosevelt. During an experience of many years, in which I have heard orators, teachers and all classes of people use the word, the invariable pronunciation has been Rooze-yelt. S. MARCHISIO.

Reliance, Bluefish and "The Sun."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW the report of Reliance's awkward showing in Tuesday's brush on the Sound. t may or may not have any significancebut let it pass, for I am steadfast in the belief hat the spirit of prophecy has descended upon my head regarding the fate of this lively racer, which I have predicted will not be chosen to defend the Cup. If I lose the bet, a barrel of bluefish will be promptly unloaded in Nassau street at the right place -make no mistake. I assume that the janitor of The Sun building, long accustomed to the handling of literary solidities, will be able to shoulder the weight of a barrel of bluefish and bear it to the editorial room without any sense of faintness or fatigue, and there break in the head of this barrel of treasures for distribution among the staff. And then? Why, bluefish chowder salore, belled or brolled bluefish, with or without egg sauce, tender as boyish love and just as fresh; bluefish stuffed or jerked-every way-until The Sun will hate the very name.

If I win the bet, what is there for me? Well, days and weeks of cheeriness and fun, with a little instruction not too serious. Twelve months of Dithyramb Dick-old friend-and Cyclone Davis of Texas, half god, half man. of THE SUN building, long accustomed to Cyclone Davis of Texas, half god, half man, jostler of the stars Prof. Triggs and baby of Chicago, and the Hon. Jim Ham Lewis, pink-whiskered son of Oregon, with all of which THE SUN has had good fun, and around all miliar interest for its readers.

ABSECON LIGHT, N. J., May 6. The Negro at the Manhattan Club-Card From Moncure D. Conway.

AL ROBBINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie. delivered for the reporter to have such sentences as "The white people of the world are only the reflex of leprosy, anyway," and The normal and only natural color of human beings is brown or black." I quoted Prof. Huxley as saying that "The

normal color of mankind is brown" (nothing said about "black"); and in ridiculing the said about "black"); and in ridiculing the white-skin pride as "cutaneous aristocracy" asked how they could be certain that our bleached color was not originally developed out of the "normal brown" by disease. It was all in a vein of satire, and I could not suppose any one would take the phrase literally; but underneath the raillery was the profound pain I feel at witnessing a new conflict which is but too likely to have results grievous for both races.

Moncure D. Conwal.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Drivers of Engine 28 Not Reckless

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I wish to say words in behalf of the so-called reckess drivers of Engine Company 23. A letter in this morning's SUN says the drivers this company are continually endangering the lives of their horses, but the writer does not stop to think they are endangering their own lives as well. Accidents on this hill in wet weather are unavoidable; these fire engines are not playthings, and when on the way to a fire must get there at all hazards. This hill, as I happen to know, is a sore eye to the men of Engine Company 23, but it is there and if a fire is in that direction, these reckless drivers have no choice but to go down the hill. If some of these critics were at any time in danger from fire, these reckless drivers could not get there half fast enough to suit them; and if they killed a dozen horses in doing so these critics would not care as long as their own lives or property were saved.

NEW YORK MAY 5. to think they are endangering their own lives as NEW YORK May S.

Who Wants Calver's Boy?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If my news rimes. In THE SUN I would get a complete record Times. In THE SUN I would get a complete record of world events, and an editorial page with a vitality and a spice peculiar to listif, but there's not room in THE SUN for all the local news of Timpson Daily Times. Where clae can we get such an insight into the possibilities of Texas boys as this reading notice gives us, from the local columns:

"I have a good bright boy, 14 years of age, that can do as much farm work as a man, that I will hire by month to some one that will treat him well: any one wishing him can find me by calling on Mr. Craycraft or drop me a card.—James F. Calver, Timpson, Tex."

NEW ORLEANS, May 8. Spring's Glad Song.

Merry robins in the trees, What the joyous songs you sing?
You are ever filed with joy
At the coming of the spring. Man. with you, rejoices, too; Glad to see old Winter go, So the flowers, all around. Will again begin to grow,

Filling earth with perfume sweet And they're glad to hear the birds, Singing in the trees again. It seems Nature tries to please Man in every subtle way.

Till his heart is full of love When approaches charming He intoxicated seems With the joyousness of spring: And his heart, in pure delight,

Seems that it of love must sing

While the birds encourage him

inging of this life, so sweet. Till his sweetheart he must seek, For her tender love entreat MARTEA SHEPARD LIPTINCOTE. CANADA.

Slow Changes in the Relations of the Deminion to Other Countries.

MONTBEAL, May 8 .- There is much irrita

tion at the present moment at Ottawa owing to the insistence of the London Colonial Office in pressing its demands upon Canada for contributions to the British Army and Navy, and over the repeal of the grain duty which the imperial federationists had hoped to make a basis for preferential treatment in the British market. The military quesion has been the subject of an acrimonious debate in the Dominion Parliament, in which Mr. Bourassa was rather roughly handled by one of the ultra-imperialists He, however, had his compensation when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to his defence and justified his criticism of some public utterances of Lord Dundonald regarding the refusal of the Government to vote \$12,000 .-000 for frontier defence. Sir Wilfrid took the ground that whenever the British officer in command of the Canadian Militia had any policy to propose he should submit it to the Minister at the head of his depart-ment and not to the general public. In this Sir Wilfrid is supported by public opinion.
Some interesting facts have just come to Some interesting facts have just come to my knowledge that go a long way to explain the motive of Lord Dundonald's pressure on the Government, pressure in which he is strongly backed by the Governor General. Lord Minto. There are here and in others of the principal Canadian cities quite a number of young men of good family, exofficers of the various contingents that went out to South Africa. They find the return to dull Canadian life too much for their awakened energies, and as the British War Office has no use for them and there is no Office has no use for them and there is no occupation for them here that they care about, they contemplate offering their services to the United States Government. ready done so indirectly, volunteering to go to the Philippines or anywhere where there would be a chance of active work. A large increase to the Canadian military force, such as desired by Lord Dundonald, would find occupation for these young men at home, hence his effort to gain public opinion over to his views.

over to his views.

The tariff question and the efforts to force Canadian grain away from American channels for export are causing lively discussion, in which the late Minister of Public Cussion, in which the late Minister of Public Works, the Hon. J. I. Tarte takes a leading part. The tariff conflict with Germany is also having unexpected results. The British Government, it seems, desires to exercise a certain direction in the negotiations which he Canadian Government does not concede, it wishing the German Government to understand that the latter has to do solely with Canada in the matter. This amounts TESTIMONY OF BLOODHOUNDS.

As in the Case of Other Sleuths, Their Powers Are Often Overrated. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the sensational murder case at Lorain, Ohio, suspicion appears to have fallen upon Father Walser mainly on account of the action of the bloodhounds which were brought to the scene of the murder. Of course, there is the additional circumstance that Father Walser was in the house and had a chance to commit the crime, but that is an extremely slight ground of suspicion. The bloodhound is, in one respect, very like the human detective. Romance has been busy with both. The supernatural intelligence of legions of old sleuths has been illustrated in fiction, from the pages of Dickens and Conan Dovle to those of thousands of dime novels. This has produced in the minds of the people a confidence in the wonderful skill of detectives which is seldom borne out by their achievements in action. There have been great detectives and there have been great detectives' feats, but they are far less numerous than is generally believed. In like manner, the bloodhound has been exploited in story to such a degree as to

blity.

The bloodhound of mythology has thus become confounded with the bloodhound of commerce. The bloodhound of mythology has more sagacity than all the detectives of the world done into one. The bloodhound of the world done into one. of commerce is only a dog with a keen scent, entirely incapable of performing miracles or conducting an inquiry with even ordinary human intelligence. Yet there are still people who are willing to regard their own in-ferences from the hound's behavior as suffi-cient to exclude all reasonable doubt and serve as the basis of a summary and irregular execution of a person suspected.

The trouble about the bloodhound as a

cution of a person suspected.

The trouble about the bloodhound as a witness is that he cannot be sworn. His testimony, therefore, is not to be received in court. As he is not a competent witness it is also not competent to prove by other witnesses the nature of the information which he furnishes or is supposed to furnish. An attempt to cross-examine him is attended with too great difficulties. His services as a detective, therefore, are subject to very serious drawbacks.

For all that he is sometimes useful. But his usefulness is mainly in the way of affording a clue to the human detectives. When he actually traces the perpetrator of a crime to his hiding place, it is often possible to find on the person or in the residence of the person suspected evidences that he had committed a crime. At all events, in this way attention is sometimes directed to the proper person. But the chances of mistake are very great, and it is important that the limitations of the bloodhound should be better understood than they are in many communities. than they are in many communities.

For a Testimonial to Daniel Walsh. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: 1 will be one offy who will give two dollars each to Danie Valsh (who caught the boy on the fly), making him a little present of \$100 to show our apprecta ion of his knowing how to do the righ CRARLES D. WELLES. NEW YORK, May 8.

Will Feeding Oil to Hogs Stop Exports? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The Sun of May 8 is a telegram from Indianapolis stating hat some farmers have formed an oil compan and that County Auditor Gard, president of the company, announces that the crude oil procured by the company will not be placed upon the market. out will be fed to the hogs.

If this announcement is to be taken seriously

and is not merely an effort to stimulate the price or production of petroleum the experiment may be interesting. In the Allegheny River, on the surface of which

In the Allegheny River, on the surface of which considerable quantities of petroleum are now continually escaping from the wells and tanks, the food fish of late years have become so impregnated with the oil as to be unfit for the table. It is possible that some persons might acquire the taste for the peculiarly flavored meat; but I have not heard of any travellers seeking the beautiful river of the Allegheny to culoy a meas of petroleum bass. In fact, this delicious fish, which formerly in the pure waters of that stream was sought for as in some respects superior in delicacy to the shad, is now not angled for except on the branches or headwaters of that river, where it does not gather or else parts with the oil which it has absorbed.

Therefore, I think hogs might thrive on petroleum, but the immediate result of the experiment will be to drive our pork from the foreign market. leum, but the immediate result of the experimental will be to drive our pork from the foreign market.

J. S. McC.

Roundabout Demand for Another Book by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: 1 was much nterested in reading resterday your extract from a Philadelphia paper relating to Dr. S. Weir Mitch oll's researches into the question of the fear of cats.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Mitchell's researches in this direction will be equally fortunate in result with those which he made some years ago in North Carolina, in the matter of a circulation of blood in the heart of the ordinary land turtle. It is reported the at the head of Albemaric Sound, in North Carolina, there is a certain plantation owned by a very distinguished ex-surgeon of the Confederate Army, at which Dr. Mitchell pursued his researches, and, if my information is correct, he was convinced by an ocular demonstration that there was an old African on the institution. ocular demonstration that there was an old African on the plantation who knew far more about the circulation of blood in the turtle's heart than did Dr. Mitchell. I do not, however, personally vouch for the truth of this statement, as, to a certain degree, it easts a shadow on the bust of Reculapius. Might I express the hope that the doctor would not waste his time investigating the occult influence of cats, but that he would, in place thereof, write us one more of those delleious and inimitable stories for which he is so famous?

NEW YORE, May 5.

Cortlandt Street Elevated Station. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How long will the patient users of the Cortlandt street Nintl avenue station submit to the intolerable acco modations provided for egress and ingress? With only a single stairway by which thousands of people only a single stairway by which thousands of people may descend to the street, a never-ending stream is formed each morning during the ruan hours, and it is aimost impossible for people who wish to get to South ferry to ascend.

In the morning the express runs from Seventy-second street to Christopher street in about eight minutes, while from platform to street takes almost half that time.

OME OF THE UNFORTUNATES.

TAXES FIVE CENTS A YEAR. That's Only One of the Queer Things About the Republic of Andorra.

From the Boston Transcript There are no footprints of time, in the po litical, social or commercial sense, on the placid surface of the most interesting country, considering its size, of Europe A tiny epublic set in the midst of empires. its character, customs and boundaries un changed in six centuries. Andorra, even in this age of universal publicity, has escaped otice altogether. Few tourists have ever heard of it. Fewer still have passed within its not inaccessible boundaries. The discouraged seeker for a political and economic paradise has overlooked entirely this extraordinary survival of a more primitive ago. For, at first sight, this diminutive State hidden away in the shadow of the Pyrenees. a political paradise indeed. Corruption and official scandal are unknown within its staidly republican government Dreams of empire do not keep its statesmen awake of nights-indeed, it has no army nor even a single soldier. The country has never been t debt and the citizens are rarely taxed. Crime is almost unknown, as also money vorship and all forms of envious rivalry Nobody in Andorra suffers from poverty and everybody is as happy as a King. And there is not a modern improvement from one end of the little state to the other. I'lainly, the Andorran situation is worth looking into.

Long ago a peaceful and fruitful little valley country, lying between the Spanish province of Lerida and the French department of Ariage it amounts in all only to six hundred square miles - was made into a

ment of Arlage—it amounts in all only to six hundred square miles—was made into a State. Some believe that Charlemagne himself was the author of Andorra's being; others attribute the bonor to Louise le Debonnaire of France. At all events, in 1278 the suzerainty of the little country was divided between the Bishops of Urgel in Spain and the Counts of Foix merane. Though the rights of the Counts of Foix were later made over to the French Government, this system of double suzerainty has existed ever since and has preserved Andorra from destruction. The machinery of government that has served for so many centuries to keep the Andorrans in order is very simple. The country is divided into twelve parishes, each headed by two consuls and several councillors. As the law of primogeniture still operates in full force in Andorra, these officers are chosen by the heads of families, rather than by popular vote.

The twenty-four Consuls form the General Council of Andorra, which meets twice a year and whose function it is to elect the President and Vice-President of the republic. The relations of Andorra with its co-princes. French and Spanish, is a little complicated. France sends a permanent delegate to Andorra and each of the princes has a representative in the republic.

The most agreeable feature of the local administration is that there is so little of it. There are, however, two Judges, each appointed by a co-prince, and a Judge of Appeals, alternately appointed by the princes lieutenants. Equity, rather than any exact system of law, is followed in the court proceedings, which occur but twice yearly and which are short and simple by reason of the high standard of virtue among the 6,001 inhabitants of Andorra. It has never been considered necessary to have a prison in the republic. Such sentences as are meted out to criminals are served in France, but only twice in twenty years has Andorra sent a delinquent to the French penitential colonies.

As for the national finances, there practically is none. The President's sal

only twice in twenty years has Andorrasent a delinquent to the French penitential colonies.

As for the national finances, there practically is none. The President's salary is \$22 a year and the Councillors receive much less. As there is absolutely no other outley, and the parishes have a good revenue from their pasture lands, the average individual tax is five cents a year. In some years there is a surplus of revenue, and in that case the excess is divided among the citizens. Thus fiscal problems are unknown. So are Crokers and Deverys. They would not thrive in Andorra.

What is the secret of it all? Simply, that the Andorrans have never eaten of the tree of modern civilization. It is difficult to believe that there is a race whose customs have not changed in six centuries, but such is the case. Shut in as they are by Pyreneean snow peaks, the Andorrans have rarely any communication with the rest of Europe. There is no way of getting into this ideal republic save by a mule path, and during six months of the year it is unapproachable from the French side. The country is as innocent of carriage roads as it is of railroads. Of public sanitation and sewerage it has doubtless never heard.

Public instruction exists in theory; in fact it is of the most occasional nature, and so per cent. of the healthy and happy inhabitants are illiterate. Of letters, music and art they are cheerfully ignorant, and are conscious of no lack. Thus there are no pretensions to "culture" in Andorra. Nominally, there is a postal service, but this is a unreliable as its administrators are non-

deliver letters to their proper destination but it is only now and then. But what need have the Andorrans for correspondence? They have no business relations with the world of railroads, automobiles, newspapers, stock exchanges and trusts. And as for their pleasures, they are all confined within the pleasures, they ar limits of Andorra.

Manhattan Tales, 2000 A. D.

Our firing-machine stopped at an artificial sland in the Atlantic Ocean to give the passengers an opportunity to refresh themselves with a few food capsules. On my way back to the machin wheezy, gray haired savant walked up besid me, and without introduction rolled off the follow ing reminiscences;

Things have changed awful since I wuz a young ster. I lived in New York city most all my li an' I don't wonder that you stare at me for havin, lived to such a ripe old age. Why, d'you know, in my days the buildings were so high that if a man wen to collect a bill from a tenant on the top floor, by the time the electric elevator reached there the bil was outlawed an' for this reason it was remarkable you could never open a window on the top floor vithout having your whole office full of clouds

"An' I'll never f'rgit how the wind used to make its home around the Flatiron buildin'. Why, honest Injun, it was so strong it used to blow human beings all around like a bunch of leaves. All them fellars frum Baxter street moved into that build in' an' used to hang out of the windows with scapnets an' whenever they saw a fellar that looked as if he needed a new suit of clothes blowing by, why they'd jest scoop him in. An' he'd either have to buy a suit or something on be cast out upon the vere blown away an never seen again. It was great to see the way fellars let go of the arms of their mother in laws as they passed the building. elevated roads was marvellous. The people used o be packed so tight in the cars that a man could

go in with baggy trousers an' come out with them metropolitan prevaricator.

A Sharing Problem-Does Lather Stiffen the Beard? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIFE "B. L.," A POT

Jervis scientist, in trying to explain in your issue of this morning the calmative influence of a shave, says "the shave, with its ... lather, to soften and soothe," &c. It is high time that the people understood that lather is put on the face, not to soften, but to stiffen the heard. If any one doubts, let him grease his chin instead of scaping it. Be sistance must be provided to a cutting edge, if it is to be effective, unless indeed, one has a razor likthe seimetar of Saladin, which, according to Scocould cut through sofa cushions and veils. Rich ard's stunt with the crowbar was much the easier. as the imaginative author well understood. CLAUDE L. WHERLER. BROOKLIN, May 8.

The Irish Color. From the Gael.

Green is universally regarded, says the West say that green as the national flag of Ireland is o omparatively modern origin. The latest authority to express an opinion on the

subject is the Rev. Canon French, a learned membe of the Royal Irish Academy. He does not acces the explanation that the green flag was adopted by the United Irishmen at the close of the eighteent entury by blending the orange and the blue latter being then regarded by some as the Irish flag He asserts the emerald green standard was used in Ireland in the sixteenth century, but it was no till the eighteenth century that it became the na

Newspapers, Gov. Odell and Grocerles From the Amsterdam Sentinel

No newspaper that has any knowledge of the Libel law and the eagerness with which many per sons wait to throw an editor in jall on a charge of criminal libel prints "charges and caluminies the are without foundation," as Governor Odell de clares. No newspaper prints charges that cannot be substantiated in court, and the fact tha Odell did not bring criminal proceedings agains the publications that printed his grocery store knows more than he exposed in St. Louis.

ATHOLIO SER'S V

F ROME, Apr Wilhelm II. is thing attract this man, in the reports t the fact that to be ready man soverei supplied to u Herr E. Schro the speeches fair-sized vol

the orders of so forth. In looking ideas are C character is painted by not agree w Cologne, who and Wilhelm sovereigns Whenever alone that I iginal langu always listen over the "Pa the collection more than o many politic quetting with

Wilhelm II.

clares that he

his Provident

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that the fund to them by I an account of '5.) So, the or in rega Emperor in th to preserve n spirits and th a model to a (June 19, 1902. lic and Protes try must folk serve and stre of God and th ever does not of religion is The newsp the magnific

la-Chapelle, of

"I take he

the Cross of pire, the whol here by this and my fami protection of and earth sh shall not p Wilhelm II. peror. And the greatness German Empi ness, conscio oreign State ing with joy tion as a wo party spirit, to be the F. indignation t landslose Ge country: "Fo the National The Social D who harm They may b of a State 14, 1898). A youth lacks anguage sho

> form German (Sept. 17, 189 Cardinal H cause he has ter. "Cardin Hohenlohe, and good Ge was usually a adviser in se The lowes ceived by t of my Empire to make, has matter of co to a delegat the word of

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